Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1808. [No. 2355.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts*,
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sal

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awtf

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE.

On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.

He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.

He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,
A Coachee and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.

November 1. 2aw3m.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 18.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, if fair, if not the next fair day, for CASH,
One share in the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Copper-mine.
Philip G. Marsteller.

December 8.

OYSTER SUPPERS

Will be served up to parties at the *City-Tavern* and *Hotel*, every evening from five till ten o'clock.

William Caton.

December 8. 6t

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Godsby* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. ctf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen or strayed from the commons of this place,
A four years old Bay Mare,

ABOUT fifteen hands high, a white scratch in her face, long lofty neck, black mane and tail, both long and grow thick—She has never been docked; two hind feet white to the pasterns—on the heel of one foot is a round black spot about the size of a quarter dollar, and on the side of the other foot the same colored spot about the size of an eighth of a dollar; with a small curved brand on her shoulder. Whoever will deliver the mare to the subscriber shall have a reward of three dollars; if stolen and the thief convicted, a reward of ten dollars by

Joseph H. Mandeville.

December 7.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

Public Sale.
On THURSDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,
Fine and Coarse Cloths, Corduroys, Velvets, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Calicoes, Piatillas, Turkey-Cotton, Womens' Kid and Morocco Slippers, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the third Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons, to serve as Overseers of the Poor. At which time and place the inhabitants of the county qualified to vote, are requested to attend.

R. Moss, D. M.

December 5.

The Celebrated and unequalled running Horse,
POTOMAC,
(BY DIOMED)
Four years old last spring,

WILL certainly stand at my stable in the county of Brunswick, to be let to mares the next season; the terms, &c. will be made known by the 15th of February next, or sooner, at which time the season will commence.

B. WILKS.

December 5

To the Public.

FROM creditable information, I am induced to believe that general Ridgeley of Maryland, has, or intends to challenge, my horse Potomac, with his horse Post Boy, to run four miles heats, for *ten thousand dollars*. To satisfy that gentleman, I will meet him on half way ground, and run him four miles heats, Potomac against Post Boy, or any horse he may name, agreeable to the rules of New-Market; he the said Ridgeley naming his horse fifteen days before the commencement of the race; for said sum of 20 thousand dollars, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

B. WILKS.

☞ The Editors as far to the northward as Baltimore, will please insert the above for two weeks, and the expence will be paid to their agent in Petersburg. B. W.

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.

Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t*

Horse Shoeing Warranted.
THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		27		30
Duck, Russia	bolt.	35		40	
Ravens		18		20	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		55		60
Salt, coarse	bus.	1	35	1	50
fine		1	35	1	50
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			25		30
Piemento			28		30
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	75	2	25
Gin, Holland		1	75	2	
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	25	1	40
Antigua 3d		1	10	1	20
Windward 2d & 3d		1		1	10
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	13		15	
2d & 3d		11		13	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	25	2	50
Hyson		1	30	1	40
Young Hyson,		1	20	1	40
Hyson Skin			90	1	
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	60	1	75
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga		1	10	1	20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*			
—— Pilot		*no sales*			
—— Ship		*no sales*			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
—— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			19		20
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
—— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		4	25		
Grain, Wheat	bus.		75		80
—— Corn			45		50
—— Flaxseed		*none*			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	14		15	
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb	10		15	
Hemp	cwt.	10		12	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.		60		65
—— Whiskey			44		46
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*			
—— Loaf	lb.		20		21
—— Lump			19		20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	5			
—— Potomac		5			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par
Potomac do.	96
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	18 per ct. ct.
Exchange on London, 105.	

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.
BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, *November 22.*

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.
[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Moore* said he was not a little surprised to hear insinuations of the disaffection of any portion of the people of the U. States; but the Senate was now called upon to beware how they drove the people of the Eastern States to rebellion. The councils of the United States were not to be inflamed by these suggestions; he could not believe them to be well founded; he could not believe that the citizens who in our revolution exhibited such incontestible marks of patriotism, under the privations which the peculiar situation of our country rendered necessary, would now revolt against the government which they themselves had constituted. He held no such opinion. On the contrary he believed that they would unite with their fellow-citizens who were sufferers in the common cause with themselves, and unite every effort to maintain that independence they had assisted to gain.

The gentlemean from Connecticut had asked, had the embargo been productive of the consequences expected to result from it when passed? Had it not been more injurious to the United States than to foreign nations? It is certainly true, said Mr. M. that it has not been productive of all the effects expected by those who were its advocates when it passed, but it had not had a fair experiment. The law has been violated, and an illicit commerce carried on, by which the belligerents have received such supplies as to have partially prevented its good effects.

The publications throughout the United States, and thence in England, that the embargo could not be maintained, have induced the belligerents to believe that we wanted energy, and that we are too fluctuating in our councils to persevere in a measure which requires privations from the people. Under these circumstances is appears to me that the embargo has not had a fair trial.—I have ever been of opinion that the only warfare which we could ever carry on to advantage, must be commercial; and but for evasions and miscalculations on our weakness, we should before this have been suffered to pursue our accustomed trade.

It has been asked whether the embargo has not operated more on the United States than on the European powers? In estimating this it will be proper to take into consideration the evils prevented as well as the injury done by the embargo. If the embargo had not passed, is it not certain that the whole produce of the U. States, would have invited attack and afforded a bait to the rapacity of the belligerent cruizers? If a few have accidentally escaped them, it is no evidence that, if the embargo had not been laid, the whole would not have been in the hands of the belligerents. That both belligerents have manifested hostilities by edicts which prostrated our commerce, will not be denied by any gentleman. Great Britain on a former occasion passed an order, sent it out secretly, and before our minister was officially notified it was in full operation. Their late orders included all our commerce which was afloat. Was it not to be expected that such would have been the policy of Great Britain in this case, and such our proportionate loss, if the embargo had not been laid, & snatched this valuable commerce from their grasp.

Great inconveniences are apprehended from this measure, giving another direction to commerce, and from our losing that to which we have been accustomed. I have no such apprehensions. If on the contrary we tamely acquiesce, I will not say in paying tribute, for every one seems to disclaim it. Great Britain, however, having excluded us from the continent, if we tamely acquiesce, have we reason to expect that she will not, as long as she is a nation, exercise the same policy. Suppose it even to be policy, adopted in time of war, if we calculate the number of years she is in war, in proportion to the number of years she is at peace, and suppose such a regulation to exist during all her wars, I conceive that we have lost our independence if we submit to it. It appears to me that for many years Great Britain has adopted new regulations and added new principles to the established law of nations, to the subversion of lawful neutral commerce. It cannot be doubted then, that if it be in her power she will totally destroy it.

I am not competent to enter into an examination of the precise evils or benefits resulting to commerce from the measure of the embargo. But I will state a point which in my mind is all important in this case.—When the revolutionary war commenced, it not merely the paying a small duty on tea which was the subject of contest, for it was considered as unimportant; but it was the right of Great Britain to impose a tax without our consent. This is the question now in contest, affecting our independence as, in former times it affected our rights. It is a question affecting our very existence as a nation. If this embargo be removed, and that is the only question now under consideration, no gentleman in the opposition has stated what he would wish in its room.—Therefore I shall take the question on the ground of acquiescence on the part of the United States in the orders of council.—Then, I ask, will the United States so far abandon their independence as to subject themselves to the regulations of Great Britain and France, and be dictatorially told that they should trade to such and such places only? Shall we admit the right of foreign powers to restrict us? If we do, with what propriety can we at any future day contest the principle? In my mind this is the important point; and I still remain to form my opinion whether the embargo is the very best measure that could be adopted. Yet, to shew to the world that I will not surrender my rights, that I will struggle for our independence, I shall certainly vote against this resolution, till I see whether any thing else can with propriety take its place.

(Debate to be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 23.*

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Quincey's Speech concluded.*]

But repealing the embargo will be submission to tribute. The popular ear is fretted with this word tribute—And an odium is attempted to be thrown upon those who are indignant at this abandonment of their rights, by representing them as the advocates of tribute. Sir, who advocates it? No man in this country, I believe. This outcry about tribute is the veriest bugbear that was ever raised, in order to persuade men to quit rights which God and nature had given them. In the first place, it is scarce possible that, if left to himself, the interest of the merchant could ever permit him to pay the British re-exportation duty, denominated tribute. France, under penalty of confiscation, prohibits our vessels from receiving a visit from an English ship, or touching at an English port. In this state of things, England pretends to permit us to export to France certain articles, paying her a duty. The very statement of the case, shews the futility of the attempt.—Who will pay a duty to England for permission to go to France to be confiscated? But suppose there is a mistake in this, and that it may be the interest of the merchant to pay such a duty, for the purpose of going to certain destruction, have not you full powers over this matter? Cannot you, by pains and penalties, prohibit the merchant from the payment of such a duty? No man will obstruct you. There is not, as I believe, but one opinion upon this subject. I hope, therefore, that gentlemen will cease their outcry about tribute.

However, suppose that the payment of this duty is inevitable, which it certainly is not, let me ask—*Is Embargo Independence?* Deceive not yourselves. It is palpable submission. Gentlemen exclaim, Great Britain "smites us on one cheek"—And what does administration? "It turns the other also." Gentlemen say, Great Britain is a robber, she "*takes our cloak.*" And what say administration? "*Let her take our coat also.*" France and England require you to relinquish a part of your commerce, and you yield it entirely. Sir, this conduct may be the way to dignity and honor, in another world, but it will never secure safety and independence in this.

At every corner of this great city we meet some gentlemen of the majority, wringing their hands & exclaiming, "What shall we do? Nothing but embargo will save us. Remove it, and what shall we do?" Sir, it is not for me, an humble and uninfluential individual, at an awful distance from the predominant influences, to suggest plans of government. But to my eye, the path of our duty is as distinct as the milky way; all studded with living sapphires, glowing with humiliating light. It is the path of active preparation; of dignified energy. *It is the path of* 1776. It consists, not in abandoning our rights, but in supporting them, as they exist, & where they exist—*on the ocean, as well as on the land.* It consists, in taking the nature of things, as the measure of the rights of your citizens, not the orders and decrees of foreigners. Give what protection you can. Take no counsel of fear. Your strength will increase with the trial, and prove greater than you are now aware.

But I shall be told "this may lead to war." I ask, "*Are we now at peace?*"—Certainly not, unless retiring from [illegible] be peace—unless shrinking under [illegible] be peace. The surest way to prevent war is not to fear it. The idea that nothing on earth is so dreadful as war is inculcated too studiously among us. Disgrace is worse. Abandonment of essential right is worse.

Sir, I could not refrain from seizing the first opportunity of spreading before this house the sufferings and exigencies of New England under this embargo. Some gentlemen may deem it not strictly before us. In my opinion, it is necessarily. For, if the idea of the committee be correct, and *embargo is resistance*, then this resolution sanctions its continuance. If, on the contrary, as I contend, *embargo is submission*, then this resolution is a pledge of its repeal.

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, *October 3.*

We have just received Paris papers to the 23d, and Dutch papers to the 27th, inclusive. Bonaparte set out from St. Cloud early on the morning of the 23d, on a journey, accompanied by the secretary of state, and several other attendants. The minister for foreign affairs and the Russian ambassador had set out the day before.

Our last letters from Sicily state, that the meditated descent upon Naples had been suspended, till further instructions should be received from England.

The celebrated Mr. Horne Tooke died on Wednesday last.

It appears from the Dutch journals, that Bonaparte has, by means of subsidiary treaties which he has concluded with the princes of the Rhenish confederacy, augmented his military establishment with upwards of 100,000 Germans. These troops are furnished by the different members of the confederacy, in addition to their stipulated contingents, are to be paid for as mercenaries, at least this is the engagement.—They are to be transferred to the French service in fixed proportions, from the quotas already raised, and the deficiency thus occasioned in the confederate force is to be supplied by new conscriptions. This subsidiary army is to be clothed in the French uniform, and to be armed, exercised, and paid for in the same manner as the French soldiers. By the terms of the contract they are not to serve out of Europe, and in the time they are to be employed in doing garrison duty in the interior of France. This we rejoice to hear. They may one day, perhaps, act a very different part from that now allotted them, and facilitate the overthrow of that very power which they are hired to support. The Baden mercenaries are said to have already gone into quarters at Strasburgh. Nothing short of the most urgent necessity can, we should think, have induced Bonaparte to resort to such a perilous expedient.

October 7.

The Gottenburgh mail of yesterday furnishes no intelligence respecting those points to which we look with most anxiety at present, the situation of the Russian squadron in Baltic Port, and the probability of its being destroyed or compelled to surrender.

Lord William Bentick is arrived at Madrid, on a special mission to the Supreme Junta.

October 8.

We received news from Spain up to the 2d inst. at a late hour last night, by which we are happy to learn that the Spanish troops from the Baltic arrived off Corunna on the 30th ult. and were immediately ordered to proceed to Bilboa, and reinforce the army of the gallant general Blake. It was stated the other day that they were to have been landed at Gijon, which would have very considerably shortened their march to the scene where their services are so much required. We trust, however, that no material inconvenience will arise from the delay. We consider such an addition to Blake's army of regular troops a most important circumstance. Blake's force is acting upon the right wing of the French, and a part of it is going to attack St. Sebastian. The capture of that place, which seems very

probable, will be very hurtful to the French, and may possibly lead to the interposition of a strong body of Spaniards between them and France. Blake's head quarters in the middle of Sept. were at Quintanilla.—The army of Arragon and Valencia had its head quarters at Sos. The immortal Palafox had resigned the command of his army to gen. Cuesta. The Castilian army had begun its march towards Aradda and Burgo de Osma. The whole of the French in Biscay and Navarre is estimated at less than 29,129 men, and desertions are frequently occurring. About 3000 in Pampeluna; the rest cantoned in Rioja. This statement was found in the baggage of a French officer.—

The article from Grenada is very gratifying, as we have hitherto heard less of that very considerable province than of any other in Spain. The Granadans, it appears, have not been wanting in patriotic attachment to the cause of their country or in raising the population for its defence. General Reding has gone there to organize its army which consists of upwards of 20,000 men, and who it is added, are to be embarked at Malaga, and sent to Catalonia. The venerable count Florida Blanca has been appointed president of the general government *ad interim*. It is to meet at Aranjuez, and not at Madrid, as was reported; lord William Bentick went from Lisbon to Cadiz, and thence to Madrid, where he arrived on the 25th ult. charged with a mission to the central government. The Spanish papers, as yet remain perfectly silent upon the late convention of Cintra. In all the measures of the Spaniards, whether of a civil or military description we still perceive the combined operation of the same ardent patriotism and sound discretion, which from the beginning has so eminently distinguished them, and which exalt them as a nation so highly, & so much to the disgrace of their frivolous and sanguinary neighbors across the Pyrenees.

Respecting the movements of the atrocious disturber of Europe, we duly learn from the Dutch papers to the 4th instant, that he was at Mentz on the 24th of September, whence he was to depart for Frankfort on the following day. Murat went there on the 23d. Alexander passed though Lienau on the 15th, and was at Koningsberg on the 18th ultimo. We may, therefore, conclude that before this time the inauspicious interview of Napoleon and Alexander has actually taken place. What melancholy consequences will be the result we venture not to predeit. It will, we fear, prove infinitely more disastrous to the world than all the open or secret articles framed and signed at Tilsit.

Last night dispatches reached the admiralty, announcing the arrival at Portsmouth of rear admiral Tyler, with the Russian fleet, under convoy of the Barfleur of 93 guns, the admiral's flag ship, captain M'Leod, and the Alfred, Donegal, Conqueror, Elizabeth, and L'Hercule, of 74 guns. The whole of the convoy reached St. Helen's yesterday morning. The Russian fleet consists of seven sail of the line and a frigate. The flag of the commander in chief, vice admiral Siniavin, was on board the Ratvizan, of 68 guns. Considerable surprize was excited at Portsmouth that the customary salute was not given by admiral Tyler to admiral Montague's flag. It also created much astonishment that neither the British nor the Russian ships from the Tagus had their colors flying. As the case, however, was extraordinary, an extraordinary conduct might have been thought necessary upon the occasion. That our vessels had no colors flying was, we apprehend, in consequence of orders from the admiralty.

A letter from an officer at Falmouth says "we shall sail probably as soon as the wind is fair. Corunna is reported to be the place of rendezvous.

"We are in number 12,413 men, and 850 horses, exclusive of officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers.

"The artillery are provided with the new invented guns, to be carried by mules when the march of the army lies through the mountains. The royal waggon train are also to be completed with mules on their arrival.

"The transports are provisioned for two months, from which some conjecture we are going into the Mediterranean, but from what has transpired through the staff, it is to enable these ships after our debarkation, to proceed to Portugal to receive the troops there and convey them to any other point where they may be wanted."

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19 d

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *December 6.*

Latest Foreign News.

By the arrival of the schr. Mohawk, capt. Atkins, of Salem, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have received, through the politeness of a friend in Salem, the London Courier to the 27th of Oct. seventeen days later than any former accounts from that quarter.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

By this we do not mean that the eventual fate of that nation is about to be decided, but that a sanguinary contest has probably taken place.

For some time previous to the 27th of Oct. it was supposed from the accounts from Spain, that about 20,000 French troops who had taken possession of Bilboa, under marshal Ney, were cut off from retreat. But on that day, says the Courier, intelligence arrived, which proved that this was not the case. A vessel which left Corunna on the 20th announces that 30,000 fresh troops had passed the Pyrenees and joined Ney, whose whole force now amounts to between 70 and 80,000, concentrated between Bilboa and Vittoria.

This reinforcement did not appear to have altered the position of the Spanish armies, which described nearly a circle, beginning at Valmaseda and ending at Roncevallos. The marquis de Portazgo was at Valmaseda—Blake on the mountains near Bilboa—Castanos at Logrono—and Palafox at Roncevallos. It is stated that the Spaniards were in high spirits and not diffident of success in case of a general encounter.

JUNOT'S ARMY.

The first division had been dispersed by a tempest, with some loss, but were working up into Quiberoon bay. The second were expected to arrive at Rochelle about the 20th. It was reported that the third, on sailing from Lisbon, was ordered to return, by dispatches from England, to wait at Lisbon, until it was ascertained that the transports which carried the former were suffered to return from France.

EMPERORS BONAPARTE AND ALEXANDER.

The emperors of France and Russia met at Erfurth towards the end of Sept. After three weeks of "fearful and tremendous plotting," as the English editor conjectures, joint dispatches were transmitted in the utmost haste to the British government. Erfurth being but 400 miles from Bologne, the messengers were supposed to have left Erfurth on the 16th of October, and they arrived in the Downs on the 21st! The import of their dispatches had not been ascertained, but the report was that they consisted of two letters, from Champagny, the French and Romanzow, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, proposing

A MARITIME PEACE

between all the contending powers, and that plenipotentiaries should be immediately named. It is *presumed* in a ministerial paper the reply was, that his Britannic majesty would consult the king of Sweden, the prince regent of Portugal, the Supreme Junta in Spain, governing in the name of Ferdinand VII.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The campaign in Finland is at an end.—The Finns suffered a severe defeat on the 20th of September. This was followed by a proposal on the part of the Russians for an armistice, which was accepted and signed by the king of Sweden. It is supposed the emperor of Russia intends to bring his troops to the service of Bonaparte to garrison Germany; as German troops are to be introduced into France for its protection; while his armies are gone to Spain.

The British forces with, or soon to be with the Spanish patriots amount to 50,000. Set them against 50,000 French—will not the Spaniards be able to cope with the remaining 30,000?

Ferdinand VII and his uncle were at Paris.

Sir Hugh Dalrymple arrived in England on the 18th of October.

Nothing had been done in the Baltic.

The Supreme Junta had been regularly installed; had assembled in Madrid, and the nation was occupied in religious rites, rejoicings, and illuminations.

Turkey is doomed to destruction. It is supposed that Bonaparte has offered it for a kingdom for Alexander's brother Constantine.

We see nothing regarding American affairs in the late papers, but the reiteration of the remark, that there is no impediment to a dired trade between the United States, and Spain and Portugal, and their colonies.

The London papers say, that the French dispatches for America found on Mr. Young the consul, directed the procuring of Joseph Bonaparte to be acknowledged in the Spanish colonies.

LONDON, *October 24.*

PACIFIC OVERTURES.

A Russian and French messenger arrived from France on Friday morning, and returned on Sunday.

Nothing certain has yet transpired either with respect to the dispatches to or the reply returned by our government. We have heard that the former are very short—that they consist of two letters dated from Erfurth, and addressed by M. de Champagny, the French minister for foreign affairs, and M. de Romanzow, the Russian minister, to his excellency George Canning, esq.—that the two letters are in substance the same, stating that his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and his majesty the emperor of the French, being equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamites of war, he (the minister for foreign affairs) has it in command from his majesty to request his excellency to communicate to his Britannic majesty that desire, and if his Britannic majesty be influenced by a similar desire, to propose that plenipotentiaries shall be immediately named, to proceed to a plac that may be fixed upon to open a negociation with the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial majesty for the conclusion of a maritime peace.

If we be correct, the answer that will be returned by his majesty's ministers to such a communication is obvious. The epithet applied by the enemy to the kind of peace, which they are desirous of negociating, shews us at once that they do not admit our interference in the affairs of the continent. His majesty's ministers we should conjecture would reply to M. de Champagny, and M. de Romanzow, that his Britannic majesty was animated by the desire which he had always expressed, and which was known to all Europe, to put an end to the calamities of war; whenever he could do so consistently with the security of his dominions, the honor of his crown and the good faith he owed to his allies—that he wes ready to enter into a negociation in concert with those allies, and that he would immediately communicate the overture that had been made to him, to his majesty the king of Sweden, to the Prince Regent of Portugal and the Central and Supreme Junta in Spain governing in the name of his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII.

Other persons have indulged very different conjectures. They imagine, we think contrary to all probability, that Bonaparte and his vassal emperor, have at once rushed in medias res—that they have proposed a basis in limine; and that they have began by mentioning terms. Some suppose, that ba the overture to our government; we are told we have no right to assist the Spaniards; that it is a mere family quarrel, with which we, as Islanders, have nothing to do.—— This he would hardly do in the first instance It will found, we dare say, that the overture which has been made us, is of a loose and general nature, and does not touch upon terms or basis.

The arrival of the messengers had some effect upon the funds—but it, produced disgust instead of pleasure in the public mind. Every body viewed the overture as an insidious attempt to detach us from the Spanish and Portuguese patriots—there was not a man who did not say, "is Bonaparte ready as a preliminary to negociation, to withdraw his troops from Spain, and release Ferdinand the 7th—if he is not, let us have no negociation—let us hear of no peace—let us send back his messengers and overtures with disdain and defiance.

It is probable that we shall have another flag of truce over in a few days, with the answer to the reply of our ministers.

October 26.

French troops under Marshall Ney, moved from Vittoria, Sept. 27, and took possession of Bilboa—the Spaniards retreating.

It is said the French attempted to retreat from Bilboa, Sept. 30, but found their retreat cut off.

There are frequent desertions from the French troops in Spain, of Italians, Germans and Portuguese.

October 27.

Latest accounts from Spain.—We have received Spanish papers to the 19th. The Spaniards hope to cut off the division of the French army that entered Bilboa. The general attack on the whole French line was also intended for the 23d or 24th inst.

About the middle of September the Spanish patriots took Bilboa from the French. It was defended by 5000—2000 of whom it was said was killed or wounded, and 3000 made prisoners. On the 27th the French, with a strong force, retook it.

Cevallos has published under his name an account of the conduct of Napoleon towards the Royal family of Spain.

PLYMOUTH, *Oct. 25.*

Arrived, the Rowena, from Corunna, which is said to have brought a report that the Spaniards have gained a victory over the French, and that Corunna had been illuminated in consequence.

PARIS, Oct. 3.

The day before yesterday arrived here the 76th regiment on its march to Spain; this is the last regiment which is to proceed from the grand army to thrt country.

Within these last two days, no intelligence of any mowent has been received from Spain. General Lefebvre has arrived in Bayonne from that country.

There has been a friendly meeting of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth.—They had continued there three weeks at the last dates—From thence the pacific overtures had been sent to England—and there the fate of Europe will be determined on.

Bonaparte was accompanied to Erfurth by Talleyrand and Champagny.

His Majesty the King of Westphalia, his imperial highness the Grand Duke Constantine, and the duke and hereditary Prince of Weimar have arrived at Erfurth.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The Ann, brig Adamant, Allen, and ship Ann, Bradford, of Alexandria, have been sent into Malta.

From the Norfolk Herald of Monday last.

Captain Collins, from Jamaica, on the 9th ult. spoke the British sloop Henry, Captain Dashields, who informed him that a few days before he spoke a Spanish sloop of war, in a short passage from Cadiz, bound to Havanna, with dispatches—the purport of which was, that the British, to the amount of 40,000, had joined the Spaniards; that several engagements with the French had taken place, in which the conjoint army was victorious, having totally extirpated the French armies in Spain, excepting about 18,000, who had got into Biscay, where they were completely surrounded.

Somewhat mysterious.—A British cutter arrived here yesterday in 55 days from Plymouth, England.—From her we could get no news, as all on board appeared to have their speech *embargoed*—All we learn is, that she brought *nothing!* knows *nothing!* and wants *nothing!*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 28, 1808.

"The affairs of the Spaniards go on well. They will doubtless make good their independence. But Russia it seems, will be more closely leagued with France than before.

"We had intelligence a few days since from London of a French and a Russian messenger from the French coast. It is believed they were the bearers of some pacific proposition: but it is not expected any thing wil arise out of it; as the proposals are understood to be of an inadmissable nature.

"We have just heard of an armistice being concluded between the Russians and the Swedes in Finland—from which it is believed that Sweden, no longer able to resist, has consented to the terms of Russia, and has agreed to exclude our trade. Timber has advanced in consequence.

The London Courier of the 4th of October says: The Russian government will not permit American vessels to load in the Baltic, and that several of them were preparing to load in ballast.

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNET AT LAW;

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12—dtf.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents.* A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 66 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica ston of which, under God, have perfectly retiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24, eo

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 1-2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business on the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14—(15) 2awte

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse. 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wiesemiller.

November 21. m&th

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied Mrs. WILSON

Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

TO RENT,

A convenient BRICK HOUSE, with the necessary out buildings, and the LOT adjoining, situated on the Little River Turnpike Road, four miles from Alexandria—at present occupied by Mrs. *M'Atee*, as a tavern. Possession to be had the first of January next.

George Summers.

Fairfax, Dec. 2. 1aw3w

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	350
70	do.	50	35
175	do.	20	3
500	do.	10	50
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		150000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 200
1 of 200 do. do. 400
1 of 200 do do. 600
1 of 200 do. do. 800
1 of 1000 do. do. 10 00
1 of 500 do. do. 120
1 of 500 do. do. 140
1 of 1500 do. do. 160
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets six DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—(15.) }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

VOL IX. [illegible]

Sales a[t]

On very Tu[esday]
WILL
At the Vendue S[tore]
Wa[rehouse]

A Variety of Dr[y]

Particulars of wh[ich]
the bills of the da[y]
which are on fin[e]
which are establis[hed]
viewed and purchas[ed]
and prices.

P. G[ray]

Cottoni[ne]
Have jus[t]
ALMAN[AC]

Containing a gre[at]
taining matter. F[or]
gross, or single one
They will publish,
A new Novel,
Miss Gunning) enti[tled]
The Ex[ile]

October 6.

Juft P[ublished]
For sale at the S[tore]
THE L[ADY]

Man as he

Neatly bound in bo[ards]
one dollar.

ALM[ANAC]

For the year 1809,
single one.

Juft R[eceived]

A large supply of
WRAPPING PAP[ER]

Dr. Ree's

No. 16, is received
in a few days.

Subscribers are ca[lled]
for their copies, esp[ecially]
received but a few nu[mbers]
to pay for one or two
to pay for ten or fifte[en]

FOR

40 Shares of Poto[mac]
10 do. Alexandria
ditto.
3 do. Little Rive[r]
24 do Marine Ins[urance]
Belonging to the e[state]

R. I.

October 4.

Joseph M[andeville]
CORNER OF KING A[ND]
Has

60 half box[es]
CARS, warranted o[f]
20 boxes fresh MU[SCOVADO]
20 Philadel[phia]
and 2d quality.

—HE
A General Ass[ortment]
of good WINES, Li[quors]
RIES, for s[ale]

FOR

The DWELLIN[G]
with the Improveme[nts]
A
Sundry vacant LO[TS]
parts of the town of
free of all incumbran[ce]
in fee simple to the p[urchaser]
The terms of credi[t]
sufficient security, a[nd]
by application to the

[illegible]tember 27.

THOMA[S]
Respectfully informs
op[en]
CURRYING SHO[P]
ST
On King-street, betw[een]
ington streets, Alexa[ndria]
ways have on hand a
of LEATHER, of all
will dispose of on the
He wishes to pu[rchase]
in the rough, for curr[ency]
best prices.
He intends keeping
Oil and Spanish Hide[s]
FOR
A Coachee and [Harness]
With a careful dri[ver]
November 1.